



## JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

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FOR PRESIDENT:

William Henry Harrison,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

John Tyler,

OF VIRGINIA.

## TO OUR PATRONS.

Before you is the first number of the long talked of and long expected *Jeffersonian Republican*. The delays, inconveniences, and disappointments, which have met us at every point in our endeavors to give existence to this healthy looking bantling, greatly exceeded our expectations; hence the reason why it did not make its appearance sooner.

Custom has rendered it the first duty of an editor in establishing a political paper, to give an exposition of his principles, or rather, the principles by which he will be governed in the conduct of the Press under his control. Now, this custom has its evil as well as good results, for, young editors, that is, those who have never entered the thorny path to wretchedness and mental misery, or stood before the public as a target for the arrows of the low, the vulgar, the designing, the intriguing and desperate members of community, who either as fractional parts of a political cabal—the contemners of virtue, morality, and religion—the haters of truth, and suppressors of liberty of conscience and independence of action, are too frequently led into error by promising too much, or more than they are able or willing, after a little experience in their business, to fulfill—thus disappointing their readers, and subjecting themselves to the bitter revilings of their enemies. Having passed the ordeal in another sphere, we presume on our experience to guide us in our government of the *Jeffersonian Republican*, and shall take care to promise only what we know we are able to perform.

We are well aware of the difficulties with which the path of an editor is beset, by the variety of tastes and singularity of opinions existing in community, and while we shall ever make it our study to please our readers, and render our paper agreeable to all, by a careful and judicious selection of useful and entertaining reading, in politics, we shall never suffer ourselves to be seduced from that course which we deem right, to gratify the whims, caprice, or ambition of any man, or set of men. We are no man's hireling—no party's slave. Our mind is unshackled, and our thoughts as free as the air we breathe. We are governed alone by principle, having no motive in view but the public good. To place ourselves, however, beyond the reach of advice, or to assume a dictatorial position, is not our object. We would choose rather to be advised than advise, indeed, we solicit as an especial favor, the confidence and the counsel of the wise and experienced of our friends.

In taking a bold and fearless stand against the evidently increasing moral and political degeneracy of the day, and asserting the superiority of mind over matter, we make honesty, fidelity, and capability our standard in judging of men. We despise none for their poverty, upbraid none because they are rich. In short, we believe in the good old fashioned doctrine that every man has the right to think for himself, act for himself, and do 'pretty much as he likes,' holding himself responsible to no power for the abuse of that right but his God and the laws which govern society.

In order that none may be deceived in our political character, or take us for that which we are not, we wish particularly to be understood on this point. We profess, therefore, to be a democrat and a whig, and hold:

First—The good of our Country, the liberty of the people and the press, the security of our political institutions, and the supremacy of the laws, above all other considerations.

Second—Equal and exact justice to all men.

Third—Economy in the expenditure of the public money, whether in the administration of the affairs of the Nation, the State, or the County—fidelity, honesty, and capability in public servants.

Fourth—Retrenchment and reform in the administration of the federal government, believing that no plausible circumstances can be produced to justify an increase of twenty-seven millions of dollars in ten years, in the government expenses. Under the alleged 'extravagant' administration of Mr. Adams, as many of our readers know, the expenditures were only about thirteen millions, while under the very economical one of Mr. Van Buren, it has swelled to forty millions.

Fifth—One Presidential term of four years, that being considered by every honest democrat, and by Andrew Jackson, 'sufficient to gratify any laudable ambition.'

Sixth—The election by both houses of Congress, by joint ballot or otherwise, of the Secretary of the Treasury, Treasurer, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary at War, and Postmaster General, believing that the President has too much power, a power dangerous to our liberties in the hands of an ambitious man, and contrary to the true spirit of democracy.

Seventh—Opposition to the Independent or Sub-

Treasury Scheme, and all other schemes having for their object the concentration in the hands of one man, and that man the President of the Nation, a power which, when combined with that vested in him by the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief of the American forces, Military and Naval, together with an enormous official patronage, would render him more powerful than the Executive of the British Nation, and in short make our Government, *de facto* an Elective Monarchy.

Eighth—An honorable opposition to Van Buren. First, because we believe him to be actuated by no single desire to promote the good of his country; second, because he has never yet performed any one thing entitling him to the highest office in the gift of the people; third, because he is an 'old Federalist' and opposed the democratic administration of Madison, and while brave men were fighting the battles of their country, he was quarreling with those who, by the exercise of their wisdom, were endeavoring to sustain her against the enemy; and lastly, had we no other ground for opposing him, we should consider his elevation to the Presidency and a service of one term in the performance of the honorable, important and arduous duties of that office 'sufficient to gratify' a 'laudable' ambition, and consequently deprecate the motive of his friends in urging him upon the people for a second term.

We shall support GENERAL WILLIAM H. HARRISON of Ohio, for President in 1841, in opposition to MARTIN VAN BUREN, and JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, in opposition to RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

In placing the name of the old hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames at the head of our columns, we feel conscious of honoring a worthy man—a man who, if elected Chief Magistrate of the Nation, would serve his country with that singleness of purpose, honest fidelity, and devotedness to the promotion of the general good, for which he has ever been distinguished in discharging the duties of the many high and responsible offices conferred upon him through life. That he has proved himself a brave and skillful soldier, and a wise and judicious statesman, no candid man who has read the history of his country will deny; that he is a thorough democrat, we need only remark to convince our readers of this fact, that his body bears honorable token of what he has suffered in the defence of our republican institutions, made still more dear to him by the knowledge that his own father was one of the immortal signers of the 'Declaration of Independence,' and pledged his life, and honor, and fortune, in the maintenance of those grand principles of liberty which gave birth to this great and enlightened nation. We are proud to support such a man, and, to contrast him with the cunning, and intriguing individual, the present incumbent, who crept into the executive chair on the popularity of his predecessor, would seem the best method of obtaining a just appreciation of the decided superiority in every qualification that distinguishes man, in the war worn veteran of the West.

In all matters touching the interests of this Country, we shall pursue that course which may seem to us best calculated to promote the welfare of the people, and will support such men for office as in our judgment are best qualified, most honest, and most worthy, with an eye to a faithful, judicious, and economical administration of its public affairs. It is a well known truth that public officers need watching, and no man holding a public station if he is conscious of having discharged his duty faithfully and honestly, will shrink from a candid investigation of his conduct by the press; and should we at any time feel ourselves obligated to exercise censorship and hold up to the public eye the misconduct of any public officer, we shall do so without 'fear, favor or affection.'

We acknowledge no alliance with any religious sect in community, as the editor of this paper, nor will we allow our columns to be prostituted to the unchristian spirit of sectarianism, and sectarian crimination and recrimination. Every man has the right to worship his God as his heart dictates, and should be called to no account for the peculiarity of that mode, unless he transgresses the laws of society or outrages common decency.

Having given, we trust, a satisfactory exposition of our views and principles, we should rest our remarks here; but duty to ourselves and our readers with whom we expect to be better acquainted hereafter, induces us to add a few words more. Our enemies have been quite busy in circulating the story that this paper was to be an Abolition paper! Now it requires no great depth of wisdom to observe the cause for this fabrication, nor will the public, knowing from whom it originated, hesitate to give it the due weight; and were it not that we wish to speak plain in this, our first number, we should consider the idle scarce worth a refutation. We did not come here for this purpose—our Prospectus held out no such idea; and need we say more on this subject to satisfy honorable men of the mean, contemptible, dastardly spirit which prompted the enemies of our press to this method of injuring it. It is 'small beer' business, and worthy only of 'small beer' politicians.

In order to make some little arrangements connected with our establishment, we shall not issue another paper until Friday, (which will be our regular publication day hereafter,) the 24th inst. After that time, we expect to go on smoothly, and furnish our readers with the *Jeffersonian Republican*, weekly, without fail.

Governor's Message.—This document is before us, and all parties coincide with the Executive in many of his recommendations. The following summary we extract from the Philadelphia Saturday Courier:

The Governor states that the State debt amounts to the vast sum of \$31,141,663.80—of which the sum of \$29,914,003.32, being due upon State loans bears an annual interest of \$1,491,700.16. All contracted, except \$6,526,000 before he came into office.

The expenditures of the Commonwealth amount to \$1,087,743.63.

The first object to be gained, by any recommendation I may make, or by any measures you may adopt, no doubt, is to secure an early resumption of specie payments by the banks, and to guard against a like suspension in future.

I respectfully suggest the propriety of immediately inquiring into the condition of the banks of this commonwealth, and of fixing the earliest period of the resumption of specie payments, that their affairs and the public wants and expectations justify. It would, perhaps, be expedient to graduate this resumption either by the denomination of notes or amounts to be paid, so as to make one-fourth, or more, payable forthwith, and the residue at such res-

pective periods as in the wisdom of the legislature might seem to be advisable, provided the time be not long protracted.

The Governor then recommends the appointment of bank commissioners, who shall at all times render a true account of all the banks.

He recommends the passage of a law to compel all banks to receive each other's notes at par, so long as they pay specie.

He recommends a law to prevent any bank from purchasing or holding any stocks, except its own.

He recommends that directors of banks be made personally liable for the payment of all notes issued by the banks respectively under their direction, if at any time the same in circulation, and the money due to depositors, shall exceed the ratio of three dollars for one of the specie in their vaults.

He recommends that after, perhaps, one year, no bank shall be allowed to issue bills of a less denomination than \$10.

He recommends that the banks be prohibited from making dividends exceeding seven per cent.

He favors the establishment of an Independent National Treasury.

We shall take occasion hereafter to notice this document more particularly.

BANKS.—It is notorious that many of the presses favorable to the election of Mr. Van Buren, and the adoption of the Sub Treasury System, are opposed to the existence of Banks—which they deny as "soulless corporations," and dishonest combinations. Now it does seem strange that men of common sense—men assuming to lead public opinion and establish "sound democratic principles," should essay to urge so absurd a doctrine on the people. Banks are useful—necessary; but at the same time, we do not wish to be understood to say all Banks—for there are many which the country would be much better without. We are not the advocate of a corrupt system of banking; by no means; but we are decidedly favorable to that system which secures to the people the facilities of a paper currency, at all times, and in all places, convertible into specie, without loss or inconvenience. Such a currency is desirable—such we would have established; but so long as the Federal Government seeks to place itself in an antagonistic position to all banks, by endeavoring to rear up a system, which would prove their inevitable destruction, we despair of seeing such result. If the present system of Banking is defective, and we believe it is, materially, let the legislatures, having the power, reform it. Let wholesome restrictions be enforced—in a word, correct, not destroy it. The evil that would result from the destruction of the banks, in our opinion, can hardly be imagined. Without them, what had our country been—what would it be! Strike out of existence every bank charter—burn every note—and who cannot foresee the awful consequences, to our national prosperity. Let gold and silver be the only medium of exchange, and let the farmer now gets three leys for a bushel of grain, it would not under such circumstances bring him one. It is a very easy matter to cry "down with the banks," it costs but a slight waste of breath; but mark ye, reader! it is more difficult to cure than kill. Men should reason ere they act; for a moment's reflection has many a time saved years of regret, shame and remorse.

HARRISON AND TYLER.—The friends of democracy and reform have just reason to be gratified with the reception by the people of the nomination of the National Convention. The old Hero of the West is remembered by the old democrats of the country, as a brave soldier, and an able statesman, and although profligate politicians may denounce him as an "old granny," and ridicule him, because he is poor, they will do themselves an honor, and their country an essential service by rallying around him, as in times of danger to the Republic, long since past. They will not be driven from his side by the howlings of a pack of unprincipled, dishonest, and corrupt office holders and office seekers, who cry out against him, for it has become a matter of duty with these canaille to serve with spaniel-like fidelity the hand that feeds them, no matter what the requirement may be; and, as their own salvation depends upon the triumph of their party, they care not how great the outrage committed against individual character, or how deeply they wound the feelings of good and great men, by their disreputable course of defamation. Their office is the price of their perfidy—hence the incentive to perform the duty incumbent on them, to slander and traduce those, whom an honest people consider worthy of the highest honor in their gift.

A HINT TO TAVERN KEEPERS.—Bear this in mind, "that the evidence of a good tavern is its being well supplied with newspapers and periodicals." We know of many taverns, where a newspaper is seldom seen, and when seen, may be considered a positive curiosity.

DARING ROBBERY.—A negro lad named John Brown, was recently arrested in Philadelphia, for stealing a pair of pantaloons, a vest, and a bang up, from Joseph Eastburn, Esq. whose house they had entered, on the east side of Eighth street.—They took the clothes from a chair standing near the head of the bed in which he was sleeping! and without awakening the sleeper.

The Picayune says that there is a fellow in New Orleans who has run his face so long for drams, that he has worn the flesh from his cheek bones. Very probable. The bones should be made into matches. They would need but little rubbing to produce fire.

Take all things moderately, live temperately, don't talk about your neighbors, and pay the printer punctually.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—The youthful Queen Victoria is at length to be married! The object of her Majesty's choice is the Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, of whose good or bad qualities, beauty or ugliness, we are not learned; but as almost all Princes, Princesses, and Queens are termed beautiful in "love scrapes," and romantic stories, even though they wear false hair and teeth, and paint both white and red, to obscure their yellow pelfs from the scrutiny of a gazing multitude, we suppose we may write him down a paragon of loveliness, in all that adorns the character of man, tall, handsome, and well proportioned. Her Majesty has officially made known her *wise intention* to the Privy Council, and of course, all England is on tip toe with expectation, and well may her people feel interested, for it is an event which rarely occurs, and out of which perchance great evil may one day arise.

The aristocratic world is somewhat disturbed at this news, for the matter of a young and lovely Queen to acknowledge herself smitten by that curly headed rogue of a cupid, is indeed sufficient cause to create at least a pleasing excitement, not only among the aristocracy, but every other ocracy, of the people down to the mobocracy, which by the way, forms no small portion of the inhabitants of the "fast anchored isle." A Queen to be married! Who would not be excited—who not feel a tinkling of jealousy about his heart, when he reflects that perhaps this foreign sprig of royalty may be as ugly and rough as a Russian bear, with a visage almost totally obscured by an exuberant growth of bristles, sticking out on either side of what should be considered his face—giving him more the appearance of a full grown orang-outang, "peeping out through a bunch of oakum," than a member of the human family. Of all things on earth we abominate a huge pair of whiskers. They always make us believe the wearer destitute of taste, if not deficient in a more essential qualification.

The man who does not sigh for the fate of the 'rose of England,' or wish that he had been the happy object of her royal affection, is minus all admiration for "dear, delightful woman," and is fit to become the slave of the verriest tergiteant of an old maid in the country. Out upon such a fellow. But to be serious, this marriage is something more than a common contract, wherein the wife binds herself to "love, honor and obey" the husband, for if common fame does not belie the youthful Victoria, she is not of that temperament which admits of any opposition to her will. She will still be Queen of England! Still have her way of thinking, notwithstanding the husband may wish to be obeyed. In a word, he will be a mere cypher! Who would be such a husband.

AN ITEM.—Between thirty and forty million of dollars have been spent per annum by the Federal Administration, in prosecuting the Florida War, and neglecting to protect our frontier and seaboard from invasion! What must every Indian's scalp taken have cost the Government saying nothing of the lives lost in the enterprise! This would be worth calculating, and we invite the attention of the curious in this matter to a trial.

COOL WORK.—Sixty persons were baptized in one day recently at Trenton, New Jersey, by the Rev. Morgan I. Rhee, of the Baptist Church. It was so cold, that during the performance persons were employed to stir the water to keep it from freezing.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Those persons holding prospectuses of the "Jeffersonian Republican," will oblige us by copying the names therefrom, and forwarding them to us immediately, in order that we may know to whom to send our paper.

C. J. INGERSOLL.—"Would have been a Tory," and would-be member of Congress, Ingersoll, has been justly rebuked by his own party at Washington. He claimed the seat of Charles Naylor—who was elected by a majority of 7 or 800—and even got the Governor to back his pretensions by a proclamation—but he received the go-by at Washington. In the organization of the House, it was declared that he could not vote! Such barefaced villainy should ever be discountenanced by honest men, no matter of what party. Ingersoll always was a Tory in principle, and is yet.

IOWA CITY, the Capital of Iowa Ter. is destined at no distant period, to be of some note among the cities of the West. It has only been about three months laid out, and already contains over twenty buildings, with two good taverns. Enterprise is indeed making a great nation of us.

EDITORIAL RENCONTER.—A Mr. James Cameron, Superintendent of Motive Power on the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Road, was recently shot by Mr. Middleton, editor of the Lancaster Examiner. Under the same circumstances, and we judge from the facts as presented, we think we should have done precisely the same thing. This taking the law into one's own hand, and inflicting corporal punishment on editors for the free expression of their opinion, is becoming too common. In our view, according to the principle of self preservation, a man is justifiable in defending himself, let the consequences be what they may.

IMPORTANT OMISSION.—We find the following in the United States Gazette:

The President in his recent Message to Congress entirely omitted the following important passage which we presume arose from an error of the clerk in copying it. The paragraph omitted should have followed immediately after the tirade against the late Bank of the United States and should have been as follows:—"I, however owe it to the cause of truth and justice to state, that from the organization of the late National Bank until my illustrious predecessor withdrew from it the public deposits, the Bank, collected disbursed, and transferred more than four hundred millions of dollars of the public moneys without the loss of one dollar or without charging the government one cent for this highly important public service; all of which the Secretary of the Treasury can confirm."

THE NOMINATION.—"The long agony is over," and the nomination for the Presidency made, which we hail with enthusiasm, first, because it coincides with our oft reiterated wish, and second, because "union and harmony" pervaded the vast assemblage of delegates who represented the views and feelings of the great Democratic Whig party of the Union, in Convention at Harrisburg on the 27th ult., and suppressed all personal preferences in their desire to promote the general good. In the choice Gen. Wm. H. HARRISON, we foresee the doom of Van Burenism. He is emphatically, the "People's Candidate," and they will rally to his standard as they did of yore, to repel the enemies of liberty and popular government. They know him, not as the dog knows his master, or as a political brawler whose only merit consists in a grovelling subservience to party, but as a noble, enlightened, high minded man, and admire him for his many virtues. In him we behold the proudest exemplification of true greatness, that this or any other country can produce. As a soldier, brave and skillful—as a statesman, wise and efficient—as a citizen, above reproach. Educated as a republican, beneath the roof and under the eye of a parent who gave the most striking illustrations of his patriotism by affixing his signature to the Declaration of Independence, and pledging his life, and fortune, and honor, in defence of those great principles of liberty for which heroes bled in the revolution, he has never failed to manifest the same spirit, and the same devotedness, whenever his country called upon him. And, had he never worn an epaulet—fought a battle, or added a laurel to that wreath of glory which encircles the American arms, the very fact of his having been honored with the confidence of such men as Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, and appointed by them to important and responsible offices, proves conclusively that they thought him other than an 'old granny.' There is no charge of 'imbecility' recorded against him in the history of his country, no, indeed—there he is honored; but it remains for the dastardly offspring of coward sires to hail with reproach, the gallant and fearless defender of the Western frontier. Had these miserable, hollow-hearted, and wretched political hacks one spark of gratitude, or could they look over the black bar which ignorance and prejudice have placed before their eyes, they could see matters in a different light; but no, they would rather be blind-folded and serve the devil with zeal in their darkness, than do honor to him to whom honor justly belongs. They live on defamation, and delight in blowing with hot breath the flame which consumes character and reputation. But we apprehend little injury, from this class, to the old hero of the West. He stands proudly erect before the American people with a calm and dignified brow, on which wisdom sits enthroned, and with his finger points them to his own and the history of his country, for examination, being willing to abide their decision. Let his enemies try him by this testimony, it will not lie, and we here call upon our readers, upon the whole people of Wayne to take this for their guide.

We might say to our friends abroad that the Whigs of Wayne will do their duty. The nomination of Gen. HARRISON is well received. Harrison and reform, against Van Buren, his Treasury Bank, and an immense National Debt. This is the true issue, let it be maintained.

The candidate for the Vice Presidency, JOHN TYLER, is a Virginian of high standing, having been governor of his Native State, and represented her in the councils of the Nation.—Wayne County Free Press.

SUB TREASURERS.—It has been time and again asserted by the Federal Van Buren press, that the cry raised about the defalcations of Sub-Treasurers, was nothing more than a "gull trap" set by the Whigs to catch votes and deceive the people; that no honest statements of the independent press of the Country, were "lies free and to cend," and should not be believed by democrats. Now if honest democrats, and to such we ever address, ourselves, will take the trouble of turning to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, they will find on investigation, some remarkable defalcations, and enough of them too, to satisfy the most incredulous, that there is "o'er much" "rottenness in Denmark." It was the knowledge of this, that turned the backs of the intelligent citizens of New York upon the "favorite Son," and no people stand higher in the estimation of the world than they.—Breaking asunder the ties of State pride which had bound them to the Van Buren car, they dared even kick out from among them, the child of their own nurturing, and throw him "a political orphan on the charities of the South." But to other points.

A compilation from public documents, of thirty-six names of Sub Treasurers, which lately met our eye shows, that these thirty-six, alone, put into their own pockets, the sum of two MILLIONS AND SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the public money, and which is forever lost to the Government. This is a truth which none can gainsay, and, we would ask, does it not afford good grounds for distrusting the honesty of the present General Administration! Is it not strong evidence of corruption! And with it, staring men in the face—men who would feel highly insulted were they charged with a lack of patriotism—we are at a loss for a good reason why they should still adhere to the sinking cause of a corrupt, and profligate party. Can they be blind longer! Will they still turn a deaf ear to the warning voice of the uncolored press of the country! Let them think, and think deeply—and our word for it, they will be overwhelmed into conviction, by the testimony afforded by the party themselves, and cut loose from the unclean skirts of the Van Buren spoilsmen.—Id.

THE BLOOD HOUNDS.—We have before us, says the New York Commercial, a letter from a friend at Havana, dated November 28, from which we make the following extracts: "There has been much said upon the subject of the Government having sent agents here to procure blood hounds to be used in Florida to exterminate the Indians, one of those agents informed me that such was his object, and he has within a day or two returned with the conditions upon which they and their keepers can be procured, for the Government to decide. I have not the least doubt it is their intention to use this barbarous mode of eradicating that much injured race."

THE SCHUYLKILL BANK.—Among other instances of direct fraud connected with the late Schuylkill Bank, one was remarkable for its magnitude. A gentleman belonging to the interior of the state had placed in the Bank on special deposit, \$75,000, of which he a short time since received \$25,000, and after the recent explosion he called to enquire about the balance, and learned with astonishment, that no minute of any such sum had been made on the books of the Bank, nor was there in the bank any thing by which its directors from first to last, could know of its reception.—Sat. Post.